



Every day is "Independence Day" to him who owns a Ford. Liberty from confinement to narrowing environment—and that at small cost—is one of the many boons which the sturdy, powerful Ford has brought to untold thousands. Why not to you?

Here's the test: 300,000 Fords now in service. Runabout \$600.00; Touring Car \$675.00; Town Car \$875.00—f. o. b. Detroit, with all equipment. Get catalogue and all particulars from

**JAMES AUTOMOBILE CO.**  
2612-14 Washington Avenue.  
OGDEN, UTAH.

## MEMORIAL EXHIBIT

**Wagner's Unpublished Manuscripts Contain Eleven of the Famous Composer's Letters—News Notes and Gossip From German Capital**

Berlin, Aug. 9.—Eleven hitherto unpublished letters of Richard Wagner have come to light in connection with the Wagner Memorial exhibit, now being held in the municipal museum of history at Leipzig. All were written by the famous composer between 1864 and 1871 to his wine dealers. They show that he liked good wine, and that sometimes he had trouble in paying for it. The first letter, written in Munich in November, 1864, is typical of all. He addresses the dealer as "most honored sir" thanks him for the last shipment, and continues: "I beg you to renew as soon as possible my supply by a considerable consignment of half bottles of the table wine. From 60 to 100 bottles of each variety would about meet my needs. Regarding payment, will you

have the kindness to state your wishes. In general it best suits my financial circumstances to make a large payment on a fixed day; this is easier than to make smaller payments at indefinite periods. You need have no uneasiness if the reckoning climbs a bit, since the peculiar character of my income makes it easy for me to have a large sum at my disposal at one time."

In June, 1867, Wagner ordered 150 bottles of red and the same amount of white wine, and in November of the same year another supply, but this time in casks, since he was in Lucerne, where "wine in bottles is made unthinkably dear by the cantonal tariff."

In October, 1869, Wagner wrote to his "most honored sir and friend," begging more time on an account. The following April he again made excuses for failure to pay, and in October he was again forced to ask for an extension.

The firm evidently granted the request, for Wagner wrote in January, 1871, from Lucerne, expressing his thanks and continuing naively:

"In order to maintain our business connections, I wish you would send me a cask (about 45 gallons) of the wine which I drink so regularly."

This is the last of the eleven letters. Whether the great composer finally paid the bill does not appear.

A number of chilly, wet days have brought dismay to the vineyardists along the Rhine, and the wine prospects, fairly good a week ago, have almost over night become extremely bad. The weather is favorable to the growth of the peronospora, a deadly disease of the vine, and in some sec-

tions a third of the grapes are reported to have fallen from the vines. Another year like 1906 is feared, when hundreds of vine growers were utterly ruined.

The consumption of dog meat as a food in Germany, probably as a result of high meat prices, increased greatly in 1912. Every year since 1907 has shown a considerable gain, but the 1912 figures are striking. Against 1911, in which year the number of dogs slaughtered under official inspection was 6553, the total for 1912 rose by 1579 to 8132. These figures, moreover, are but a small fraction of the total consumption of dog flesh, for a majority of the animals are slaughtered at home without the formality of an inspection.

Saxony remains, as always, the chief center for dog slaughtering, recording 4288 dogs killed as against 3540 in 1911. Prussia, however, is in second place with 2630 in 1912 as against 1917 in the preceding year.

Berlin's daily use of face powder, cold cream, scented toilet water and other toilet accessories has been set forth in tons and pounds by a local newspaper, and the results are striking.

Three-quarters of a ton of face powder, and 350 pounds of black and brown eyebrow-pencils are used daily in the city, according to these statistics. Seven hundred pounds of cold cream are the figures for one day, and the Berlin women—one assumes that it is the women—require 400 sticks of red lip-pomade every twenty-four hours.

Hair bleaching has practically died out, but the sale of hair-dyes is increasing, "especially to elderly men," says the report. Scented toilet waters and bath essences to the total of four and one-half tons are disposed of in Berlin daily. Rose remains the favorite scent, with violet second, followed closely by exotic Indian perfumes.

The German Actors' association has just given out its yearly blacklist, containing the names of theater directors against whom members of the association are warned. Ninety men are on the list for this year.

There are in Germany, Austria and the Russian provinces peopled by Germans, about 720 theatres. According to the blacklist, one in every eight of these cannot fulfill his obligations. The number is the more striking, however, when one considers that there are at least 150 theatres in Germany which are supported in part or wholly, by municipal or state subventions. This means that the Actors' association considers about one of every six independent directors either financially unable or unwilling to pay the actors and actresses he employs.

The railways in Germany have at last begun to introduce in an experimental way the practice of admitting baggage transfer agents to trains to arrange beforehand for the delivery of baggage after the passenger reaches his destination a custom that prevails so generally in the United States. This change was first tried on the main line between Berlin and Hamburg, and it will also soon be introduced on the roads between Berlin and Munich. The agents collect a special fee of 2 1/2 cents for this facility, in addition to charge for delivery.

## PROBLEMS ON EMIGRATION

**United States Authorities Will Study Conditions in England—Suffragettes in London Hoodwink Scotland Yard Detectives—Gossip From London**

London, Aug. 9.—From ten to fifteen thousand men and women are turned away from the portals of the United States every year, and sent back to the countries whence they came, in their endeavor to enter the land of promise. The reason is that they do not meet the requirements set for immigrants by the American authorities.

This condition constitutes one of the most difficult problems faced by the American department of labor, and in an effort to solve it the department has sent W. W. Husband, one of its special agents, to investigate and report on emigrant conditions in England and on the continent.

Every year, in spite of the efforts of the steamship companies to exclude such passengers from their lists, nearly fifteen thousand immigrants see the gates at Ellis Island closed against them, and with the earnings of years swept away by the expense of the voyage, they are compelled to resume the battle of life under the conditions from which they sought escape by emigration. The department does not either desire or seek, according to Mr. Husband, the lowering of the present standards, but Secretary Wilson is anxious to devise some plan whereby the shock and suffering incident to being turned back after sighting the shores of the promised land may be prevented. In an effort to do this, Special Agent Husband will investigate the booking of prospective immigrants by transportation agents, with the idea of devising some method whereby only those who are practically certain of entry into the United States will be permitted to embark on this side of the water.

It is so easy for the suffragettes to hoodwink Scotland Yard that the women are wearying of the sport.

The latest case is that of Ewry Clayton. The police were after Ewry, who was critically ill, and to make sure he should not escape they posted detectives to guard his house night and day. As soon as he recovered sufficiently to walk abroad he was to be gathered in. Every day members of the suffragette organization visited the Clayton cottage, bearing fruits, jelly and flowers for the sick man. The police felt secure as they saw the suffragettes come and go; they would get their man on his recovery. Finally the visits of the women ceased. The police, wondering, drew their ranks closer and finally entered the house. Ewry was not there, but

in America. The house was filled with flowers, fruits and jelly, enough to last Mrs. Clayton for weeks to come. Ewry had slipped away and taken a steamer a fortnight back, and the daily visits of the women were simply a blind.

The suffragettes took all this trouble for Mr. Clayton because he is the chemist who was sentenced to penal servitude on a charge of criminally conspiring with the members of the Women's Social and Political union in that he supplied them with explosives for some of their arson outrages. He went on a "hunger strike," and was released under the provisions of the "cat and mouse bill." He went home ill, and Scotland Yard was watching to rearrest him when the women's ruse was put into such successful operation.

The leaders of the militants declare they did not desire the sacrifice of a man's life in their cause and, when they were informed by his physician that a return to jail would probably result in Mr. Clayton's death, they persuaded him through the mediation of his wife to leave the country. They will not say where he is, contenting themselves with stating that he is safely located at least 3000 miles from London.

The payment of a fine by Miss Zelle Emerson, when she was arrested for assaulting the police in connection with Sylvia Pankhurst's Downing street riot, has caused the American suffragette to lose caste with some of the ruling powers, and it is said that only her close friendship with the Pankhursts saved her from being disciplined by the war cabinet of the W. S. P. U.

A number of the militants asserted that in refusing to go to jail Miss Emerson gave the impression to the public that the morale of the forefront of the fighting line of the organization was weakening at the very moment it is straining every effort to nullify the effects of the "cat and mouse" bill. The Michigan girl's first term in jail, when she was forcibly fed, was the result of a raid she made with Sylvia Pankhurst on the windows of Bow and Bromley, since which time she has enjoyed a close friendship with the Pankhurst family. Shortly after her release after a prolonged hunger strike, Miss Emerson was operated on for appendicitis, and she defends her course in paying a fine by asserting that even a brief stay in jail at this time would so impair her health that she would be unable to take her place on the firing line for many months to come. She feels that she can be of more assistance out of rather than in jail.

## PROHIBITION TALK HEARD IN SWEDEN

Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 9.—There is a prospect that Sweden soon may be placed under national prohibition. Laws making it an offense to drink spirituous liquors anywhere in the country are contemplated, and there is a reasonable chance that they will be adopted.

Prime Minister Staaf, in a recent address before a congress of teetotalers in Stockholm, declared that prohibition was the only effective means of preventing drunkenness. All other attempted methods of reform, he said, had proved ineffective and insuffi-

## TIMETEST ELIMINATES TIRE TROUBLES

From the many who are using Timetest we select the following names. Many of them have used it for a year. Watch this space for their statements about it.

Troy Steam Laundry Co.  
Brigham City Auto Supply Co.  
Dr. Phipps, Tooele City.  
Harvey Cluff, Jr., Provo.  
Millard County Transportation Co., Delta.  
Lorenzo Hansen, Logan.  
Jas. A. Eldridge, Woods Cross.  
Tayum Medical Co., Salt Lake.  
William Glasmann, Ogden.  
Utah Fish Screen & Power Co., H. B. Johnson, Mgr.

C. A. Smurthwaite.  
W. G. Romney.  
Salt Lake & Jordan Milling & Elevator Co.  
Clover Leaf Dairy.  
Ezra Thompson.  
Henry Dinwoody Furniture Co.  
Bert Robinson.  
Dr. Ross Anderson.  
And many others.

Write for full particulars, or call upon our Local Representative, Mr. D. R. Higginbotham, 430 13th Street, Ogden.

## INTER-MOUNTAIN TIMESTEST COMPANY.

115 W. So. Temple St., Salt Lake City.

cient to stop the evil.

The prime minister's speech is considered an indication of the government's policy, and is believed to foreshadow the introduction into parliament of a bill for the prohibition of all spirituous drinks in Sweden. Such a law would command the support of the royal family. The king is a strong temperance advocate, and the crown prince is a total abstinence.

A prohibitory law would be likely to meet with opposition from France. Sweden has a big trade in wines and spirits with France, and she depends upon the French money market to finance many Swedish enterprises. There are fears that the exclusion of French wines would encounter retaliation in the form of the exclusion of Swedish securities from the Paris bourse. A proposal to increase the duty on wines in 1904 had to be dropped because the French government protested, and threatened to bar Swedish consols from the Paris stock exchange.

KILLED IN HOSPITAL

Salt Lake, Aug. 9.—Joseph McElroy, 49 years of age, a patient at the county hospital, was instantly killed when caught between the elevator and the wall of the shaft at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

McElroy was subject to epileptic seizures. Leaving the dining room on the basement floor after the evening meal, he attempted to operate the elevator to the second floor. It is thought that he suffered an attack immediately after starting the car.

A part of his body projecting through the doorway caught against the wall. He was pulled partly out of the car and literally ground between the side of the shaft and the floor edge of the car until the elevator stopped short

of the third floor, stalled by the body. He was dead when taken out. It is not thought that the man could have experienced any pain, as death probably came while he was unconscious from the seizure which caused the accident.

Little is known of McElroy. When he entered the hospital June 27, 1912, he said that he had a brother living in Denver, but would not give his name or address. He said that he came here from Iowa, but refused to tell anything about his relatives, explaining that he was not on good terms with them. The body was removed to the undertaking parlors of S. D. Evans & Co., to be prepared for burial.

## A TRIBUTE

The following poem is dedicated to Comrade Stephen S. Spauld of American Federation of Musicians' band, by Hilma Atwood:

Comrade,

Sleep, comrade, sleep  
Till morning comes,  
Beyond, earth's clanging cymbals  
And roll of drums.

Rest, comrade, rest,  
Free from sorrow and heart-break;  
Life's fevered breath  
And wounds, that bleed and ache.

Awake, comrade, awake  
Upon Heaven's eternal grounds,  
Within the "Spectacular Dome,"  
Where immortal music resounds.

There, comrade, there  
Await, to greet us one, by one,  
For we shall cross the "Line"—  
When all, is done.

# Governor Brigham Young's Great Seal of the Territory of Utah on Pennants

September 9th is the anniversary date of creation of the territory of Utah and the adoption of the Great Seal and assumption of authority by Governor Brigham Young. The manufacturers of pennants in Chicago have shipped to us on consignment 1,000 Pennant Momentos of Utah and her first governor. Here is an exact likeness of the official Great Seal of the territory of Utah as used by Governor Brigham Young Sept. 9th, 1850, embossed on red college felt.



Fifteen Cents [15c] and one coupon gives you one of the Memorial Pennants, extra large size 15 x 36 inches on college felt. We are instructed to return as directed by the manufacturers, all unsold pennants on the day after Sept. 9th, 1913. These pennants are worth from 75 cents to \$1.00 each, but are sold by us for 15 cents each. The Pennants are perfectly embossed and with ordinary care will last for ages.

Don't forget our Booster Pennants, 15 cents each as long as they last, at the office of —

**THE OGDEN STANDARD.**